

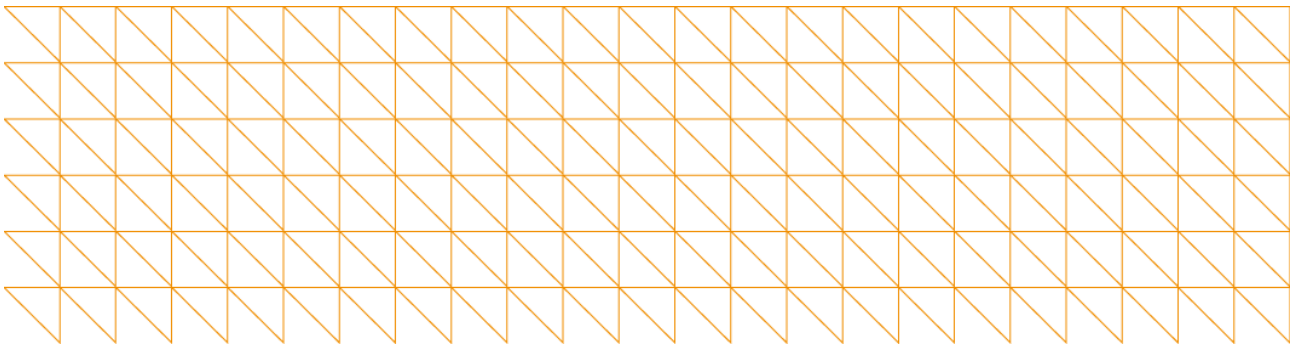


Ministry
of Justice

Revising the Victims' Code

Government Response to Consultation

This response is published on 22 October 2015





Ministry
of Justice

Revising the Victims' Code

Government Response to Consultation

Response to consultation carried out by the Ministry of Justice.

This information is also available at <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>

Contents

Introduction and contact details	3
Foreword by the Rt. Hon. Mike Penning MP, Minister of State for Policing, Crime, Criminal Justice and Victims	4
Background and policy rationale	5
Summary of responses	7
Responses to specific questions	9
Conclusion and next steps	17
Consultation principles	18
Annex A – List of respondents	19

Introduction and contact details

This document is the Government's response to the outcome of its consultation on 'Revising the Victims' Code.'

It covers:

- the background to the consultation
- a summary of the responses to the consultation
- a detailed response to the specific questions posed by the consultation
- next steps following this consultation.

Further copies of this report and the consultation paper can be obtained by contacting **Mhairi Aylott** at the address below:

**Post point 4.14
Victims and Criminal Proceeding Policy
Ministry of Justice
102 Petty France
London SW1H 9AJ**

Telephone: 07580 701294

Email: VictimsCodeConsultation@justice.gsi.gov.uk

This report is also available at <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>

Alternative format versions of this publication can be requested by emailing VictimsCodeConsultation@justice.gsi.gov.uk or by calling 07580701294.

Complaints or comments

If you have any complaints or comments about the consultation process you should contact the Ministry of Justice at the above address.

Foreword by the Rt. Hon. Mike Penning MP, Minister of State for Policing, Crime, Criminal Justice and Victims

As Victims' Minister I believe it is crucial that the needs of victims of crime are put first. Victims deserve the best possible support to help them cope with what they have been through.

The Coalition Government updated the Victims' Code to give victims clear entitlements. We are investing more than ever before in services and support for victims of crime but we can, and should, do more.

This Government is committed to ensuring that victims are recognised and treated in a respectful and sensitive manner and we are working to implement the EU Victims' Directive by 16 November.

We consulted this summer on some technical changes to the Code required to comply with the Directive's minimum standards. In some respects we already go much further, such as enhanced entitlements for victims of the most serious crimes; a victim's right to make a personal statement and to ask to read it in court; and special measures to help vulnerable witnesses to give their best evidence in and out of court. We have committed to increase further the rights of victims of crime and we will publish more detail in due course.

The first main change we proposed was to broaden our definition of a victim so that victims of all criminal offences are entitled to receive support and information under the Code. Currently, victims of offences such as careless driving and drink driving are not entitled to support under the Code and we proposed to close this gap.

The second main change we proposed was to extend the Code to apply to relevant agencies outside the core criminal justice system who provide services to victims of crime. Most crimes are dealt with by the police and Crown Prosecution Service but there are other organisations with powers to investigate and prosecute crimes which come into contact with victims of crime. I want to make sure that the victims of crime these agencies deal with are eligible to receive services under the Code.

The third main change we proposed entitles victims who report a crime to receive a written acknowledgement which states the basic elements of the criminal offence concerned.

We received 1,875 responses to the consultation, which we have carefully considered. As a result, we are proceeding as planned with the main changes and we have also made some smaller revisions to the Code.



Rt. Hon. Mike Penning MP

Minister of State for Policing, Crime, Criminal Justice and Victims

Background and policy rationale

The consultation paper 'Revising the Victims' Code' was published on 16 July 2015. The consultation invited comments on changes we proposed to make to the Victims' Code, to transpose Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 October 2012 ("the Directive"). The Directive establishes minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime and comes into force on 16 November 2015. The Code has been a principal means of ensuring that criminal justice agencies give victims their rights.

In the consultation we proposed to make three main changes to the Victims' Code:

1. To extend the services offered under the Code to victims of any criminal offence, not just victims of the more serious criminal offences that are notifiable under the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS).

We proposed to broaden our current definition of "victim". At present, the Code defines a victim as someone who has suffered harm directly caused by a criminal offence that is notifiable under the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS). The NCRS is a standard of recording crime by the police. It deals primarily with indictable only or triable-either way offences (serious offences which may be punished by more than 6 months imprisonment). The NCRS excludes summary offences such as careless driving or drink driving – therefore victims of these crimes are not covered by our definition – and, while in practice they may receive services under the Victims' Code on a discretionary basis, they are not entitled to them.

The Directive, however, confers rights upon persons who have suffered harm caused directly by **any** criminal offence. We therefore proposed to amend the definition of victim accordingly.

2. To make sure that victims are entitled to receive support and information services from relevant public sector investigative and prosecutorial organisations, not just the police and Crown Prosecution Service.

The term "competent authority" is employed throughout the Directive to describe the body (or bodies) that have a duty to provide services to victims of crime. It is for national law to determine the identity of competent authorities. While most of the organisations covered by the Code are clearly competent authorities for the purposes of the Directive, we consider that there are others not currently covered by the Code.

We have added the organisations listed in Chapter 5 as competent authorities because they perform functions in relation to victims as defined by the Directive with respect to one or more of its Articles.

3. To make sure that a victim who reports a crime receives a written acknowledgment which states the basic elements of the criminal offence concerned.

When victims report a crime, the police currently give them an "information for victims of crime" leaflet which tells them what to expect from the criminal justice system. However, the Directive requires victims to be given a written acknowledgment from the relevant service provider which states the basic elements of the criminal offence. We

proposed to revise the Code to entitle victims to receive such a written acknowledgment when they report a crime.

We also proposed a number of other smaller changes. The majority of these either codify (for transposition purposes) what is already happening in practice or require small adjustments to existing policy or practice.

The consultation period closed on 16 August 2015 and this report summarises the responses, including how the consultation process influenced the final version of the Victims' Code.

The Impact Assessment and Equalities Statement have been updated to take account of evidence provided by stakeholders during the consultation and are available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/revising-the-victims-code>

A list of respondents to the consultation is at Annex A.

Summary of responses

1. A total of 1,875 responses to the consultation were received from a range of organisations and individuals, including criminal justice practitioners, police forces, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), various bodies with investigatory and prosecutorial powers, legal professionals, voluntary organisations and members of the public.
2. Of these 1,875 responses, 1,753 were from individual members of Cyclist Touring Club (CTC), a national cycling charity. These responses supported the overall response submitted by CTC and were identical in substance.
3. The following table breaks down the respondents to the consultation into categories:

Category	Number of Respondents
Criminal Justice Practitioners	6
CTC members	1,753
Fire and Rescue Authorities/Brigades	10
Government Departments/Agencies	17
Legal Practitioners	2
Members of the public	28
Police and Crime Commissioners ¹	21
Police Forces	5
Voluntary Organisations	31
Others	2

4. We have analysed responses for views on our proposals, levels of support for our proposals and evidence of impact of the proposals.
5. Not all respondents answered every question and some respondents opted to submit their response in the form of a more general extended letter or article. In these cases, where comments appear to be in response to particular questions in the consultation paper, these contributions have been treated as answers to those questions for the purposes of analysis.
6. CTC members who responded to the consultation only answered some of the questions posed. Owing to the large volume of these responses, which were identical, we have completed a separate analysis and highlighted this accordingly, to avoid skewing the summary of responses.

¹ Including the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners.

7. Some respondents expressed views or made suggestions that did not answer the consultation questions or which were out of scope for the purpose of the consultation (which was to establish whether we were making the right changes in order to implement the Directive). Some of these were relatively minor suggestions that improve the drafting of the Code and we have taken these into account. With regard to the more substantive suggestions, we welcome them and have considered them thoroughly. While they cannot be explored in detail in this consultation response and have not been incorporated into the Victims' Code, they will help to inform future consideration of how to improve the experience of victims of crime.

Responses to specific questions

Questions on the proposals.

- 1. Do you agree with our proposal to amend the definition of a victim entitled to services under the Code so that victims of any criminal offence become eligible rather than victims of crimes notifiable under the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS)?**

Out of 122 respondents, 102 respondents (84%) agreed with our proposal to amend the definition of a victim entitled to services under the Code; seven (6%) disagreed; and 13 (11%) did not answer this question. Therefore, of the 109 responses to question 1, 94% agreed with the proposal and 6% disagreed with it.

CTC Analysis

This was one of the questions to which members of CTC responded. All 1,753 respondents (100%) supported amending the definition of a victim as proposed.

- 2. Please give your reasons to your response in Q1**

Those who agreed with our proposal to amend the definition of victim gave a range of positive reasons for doing so. Respondents explained that they believed that victims of all criminal offences should be eligible for services under the Victims' Code, and that the level of support victims required was varied and could not be determined by the category of the offence. Many respondents also commented that it was right that victims of low-level road traffic incidents should be eligible for services under the Code.

However, of the 102 respondents who agreed with the broader "victim" definition, 26 respondents (25%) caveated their positive answer from question 1. 12 respondents (12%) were concerned that broadening the definition would cause resourcing issues for agencies. Five respondents (5%) expressed concerns with the broader definition and sought changes that were not compatible with the definition in the Directive. One respondent suggested that the definition of victim should be extended to relatives of all victims of murder or manslaughter overseas.

CTC Analysis

This was one of the questions to which members of CTC responded. All 1,753 respondents (100%) gave the reason that amending the definition of a victim as proposed would ensure equal entitlements for all victims of crime, including victims of summary motoring offences.

We have decided to broaden the definition of victim as we originally proposed, as supported by the large majority of respondents to this question. The government believes that this is the correct approach to transposing the requirements of the Directive. The definition of 'victim' will be expanded so that victims, who are natural persons, of all criminal offences will become eligible for services under the Code, not just victims of crimes classified under the National Crime Recording Standards.

With regard to victims of murder or manslaughter overseas, the Code applies to criminal offences that are committed in England and Wales, or which are subject to criminal proceedings in this jurisdiction. To that extent, the bereaved close relatives of victims of murder/manslaughter overseas may receive services under the Code if the criminal trial takes place in England and Wales. The family of British citizens who are victims of homicide abroad are also able to access victim support services through the Homicide Service in England and Wales.

3. Should any more organisations be added to paragraph 8 of the Introduction to the Code because they are competent authorities for the purposes of the Directive?

Out of 122 respondents, 50 respondents (41%) thought that more organisations should be added to the Code; 33 respondents (27%) thought that no more organisations needed to be added; and 39 respondents (32%) did not answer this question. Therefore, of the 83 responses to question 3, 60% thought that more organisations should be added to the Code.

4. If yes, what organisations should be added?

A competent authority is an organisation which performs functions in relation to victims as defined by the Directive with respect to one or more of its Articles. In the context of the Victims' Code, which sets out how victims should be treated by the criminal justice system, we were consulting with a view to identifying relevant investigative and prosecutorial organisations to add to the Code.

A number of respondents suggested organisations that should, in their view, be considered a competent authority for the purpose of the Directive. We have considered these suggestions, and decided to add the Financial Conduct Authority, the Gambling Commission, Home Office (Immigration Enforcement), the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Some respondents suggested that Action Fraud should be named as a competent authority, but as Action Fraud is part of the City of London Police it is already bound by the Code.

CTC Analysis

This was one of the questions to which CTC members responded. All 1,753 respondents (100%) suggested that Traffic Commissioners and Coroners should be added to the list. We have considered their response. Neither Traffic Commissioners nor Coroners have investigative or prosecutorial functions for the purposes of the Directive, and therefore we do not consider them to be competent authorities.

Having reviewed the responses to questions 3 and 4, we have excluded different suggested organisations for different reasons. Some of the suggested organisations were charitable organisations but we decided not to include them as the Directive does not place obligations on voluntary organisations.

We have also excluded organisations who do not perform functions in the context of criminal proceedings, which would make them a competent authority for the purposes of the Directive. This includes regulatory bodies such as Driving and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) and Traffic Commissioners. We also excluded health sector organisations for the same reason.

Secure hospitals do have information related functions in relation to victims of mentally disordered patients under the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. However, their duty to comply with the Directive is described in the Mental Health Act 1983 Code of Practice and we have decided not to duplicate it in the Code.

We have updated the list of competent authorities in Chapter 5 of the Code to include the Financial Conduct Authority, the Gambling Commission, Home Office (Immigration Enforcement), the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5. Should any of the organisations listed in paragraph 8 of the Introduction to the Code be removed because they are not competent authorities for the purposes of the Directive?

Out of 122 respondents, three respondents (3%) thought that an organisation should be removed; 64 respondents (52%) did not think any organisations should be removed; and 54 respondents (44%) did not answer this question. Therefore, of the 68 responses to question 5, 6% thought that an organisation should be removed from the Code.

6. If yes, what organisations should be removed?

Three respondents suggested that an organisation should be removed from the Code. One respondent suggested that Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) should be removed, while two suggested that all organisations should be removed.

We have consulted HMRC which has confirmed that it is a competent authority as it has investigative powers and performs functions in relation to victims of crime for the purposes of the Directive. HMRC has therefore not been removed from the Victims' Code.

We have not removed "all organisations" from the Code as the Government believes they all hold relevant investigative and prosecutorial powers and have functions in relation to victims of crime which are relevant to the Directive.

7. To comply with the Directive, have we imposed the right duties on the additional service providers in Chapter 5 of the Code?

Out of 122 respondents, 56 respondents (46%) agreed that we have imposed the right duties on additional service providers; 18 respondents (15%) disagreed; and 48 respondents (39%) did not answer this question.

8. If not, what should we add or amend?

The 18 respondents to question 7 who did not agree that we had imposed the right duties on the additional service providers suggested amendments to Chapter 5. In addition, six respondents (5%) who did not answer question 7 also chose to suggest amendments.

Of the 24 respondents who suggested amendments, 10 respondents (8%) suggested amendments that were out of scope of the Directive, and therefore we have not incorporated these in the Code. Six respondents (5%) suggested entitlements that were already in the Code, and therefore further changes were not necessary. The remainder made general comments about the wider criminal justice system, which were not applicable to the consultation.

Three (3%) respondents suggested amendments to Chapter 5 which were within the scope of the Directive. We have also taken into consideration the views of the newly added competent authorities.

A number of competent authorities suggested making Chapter 5 a standalone chapter, so that the Code clearly sets out in one place all the duties owed to victims by Chapter 5 service providers. These respondents also suggested amending the Chapter to further clarify the scope of their duties to victims; in particular, the point at which a victim becomes eligible for services under Chapter 5, and the position in respect of service providers that have a mix of civil, regulatory and criminal enforcement powers.

One respondent (1%) suggested that we should clarify that wherever the Code requires a service provider to share data, the service provider must do so in line with obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.

The same respondent also suggested that changes should be made to Chapter 5 to make specific reference to duties to be provided to vulnerable or intimidated victims to be consistent with Chapters 1-3 of the Code.

One respondent (1%) suggested that our current drafting gave the impression that the provision of special measures was restricted to giving evidence in court, and sought clarification that special measures can be provided at the investigation stage as well as at trial. They also commented that references to evidence given in "court" should be amended, as any reference to court assumes that the victim will be present in court, whereas, for example, a victim could be giving evidence remotely.

As a result of the responses to this question, the draft Code has been amended as follows.

We have redrafted Chapter 5 to make it a standalone Chapter which sets out in one place the relevant duties owed to victims of crime by service providers listed in paragraph 9 of the Introduction to the Code to make it clear as to the duties for each organisation. We have also amended and updated the Chapter to further clarify when those service providers will owe the duties in Chapter 5 to victims of crime.

We have also amended Chapter 5 to clarify that the Code sets out the minimum standards for service providers, and that service providers may choose to offer additional services.

We have amended paragraph 13 of the Introduction to provide that where service providers are required to share information, that they do so effectively and in accordance with their obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998 and other relevant legislation. We have also made this amendment to Chapter 5.

We have made clear in the Introduction and in Chapter 5 that where there is a high number of victims involved in a case, or where otherwise appropriate in exceptional cases, the service provider may communicate information to a victim through alternative channels such as the service provider's website. We have also set out that a service provider does not have to provide information to a victim if doing so: could result in harm to a person; could affect the proper handling of any criminal investigation or prosecution, or could otherwise prejudice any civil or criminal case; or would, in the service provider's view, be contrary to the interests of national security.

We have clarified that special measures can apply at the investigation stage and when a witness is giving evidence during a trial, regardless of whether they are present in court.

9. Do you have any comments on any of the other amendments we propose to make to the Code?

Of 122 respondents, 62 respondents (51%) had comments on other amendments we proposed to the Code; 21 respondents (17%) said they did not have any comments; and 38 respondents (31%) did not answer this question. Therefore, of the 83 responses to question 9, 75% had comments on other amendments we proposed to the Code.

Of those who did make comments on other amendments, and suggested changes, the majority were out of scope of the Directive. Some respondents also suggested additional entitlements for victims that were already included in the Code. We have therefore determined that further amendments were not needed.

CTC Analysis

This was a question to which members of CTC responded. All 1,753 responses (100%) suggested that the Victims' Right to Review Scheme for police charging decisions should be extended to all criminal offences, not just the most serious.

Regarding the Victims' Right to Review, we have decided that the police, CPS and other competent authorities should largely determine the criteria for their respective schemes, including whether they go beyond 'serious crimes'. The Directive allows flexibility in relation to relatively less serious offences and it is important that schemes are manageable with the resources that agencies have.

We did not make any changes from other suggestions in question 9 as those suggested were not in scope of the Directive.

10. Do we need to make any other amendments to the Code to implement the Directive?

Of 122 respondents, 26 respondents (21%) thought that we needed to make other amendments to the Code to implement the Directive; 42 respondents (34%) did not think that we had to make any further amendments; and 54 respondents (44%) did not answer this question. Therefore, of the 68 responses to question 10, 38% thought that we needed to make other amendments.

11. If yes, what amendments need to be made?

26 respondents (21%) suggested amendments to implement the Directive.

The majority of amendments suggested were out of scope of the Directive and therefore a change was not made. Some respondents also suggested additional entitlements for victims that were already in the Code. Therefore no further changes were required for these.

One respondent suggested that we should update the terminology used throughout the Code in relation to the word "barrister", as they considered this did not reflect the fact that

solicitor advocates are also able to conduct advocacy in criminal trials. They suggested we use the term advocate instead which we agreed would add clarity to the Code.

As a result of consultation responses and discussions with organisations who have duties under the Code, we have made the following amendments to the Code which ensure our compliance with the Directive or otherwise improve the drafting of the Code.

We have clarified in the Introduction that a victim is entitled to receive the services set out in the Code if the crime took place in England and Wales, or if the services relate to criminal proceedings that are taking place in England and Wales.

We have also clarified in the Introduction that where a victim is not present in or has left England and Wales, whichever country the victim is located in should provide support services (in accordance with articles 8 and 9 of the Directive) to that victim.

In Chapter 2, Part A, we have stated that the police will ensure, wherever possible, that the victim and their family members do not come into direct contact with the offender while on police premises, in accordance with article 19 of the Directive.

Chapter 2, Part A also describes that in the unlikely event of a suspect or offender escaping from custody, the police, once aware of the escape or notified of it by the prison, Youth Offending Team, hospital or immigration detention centre will notify the victim, wherever possible, of the escape and any measures taken for the protection of the victim, if it is assessed that the suspect or offender poses a significant risk of harm to them. A similar change has been made to Chapter 3, Part A. These changes are in accordance with article 6 of the Directive.

In Chapter 2, Part A, we have clarified that the entitlement for victims to be provided by the Witness Care Unit with a brief summary of reasons for the outcome of a trial, does not include the reasons for the outcome of a jury trial. A similar change has been made to Chapter 2, Part B and Chapter 5.

We have made changes to the glossary. There is a new entry to define "Advocate". The entry defining "Barrister" has been removed. The description of "Special Measures" has been amended to outline the various measures that a court can order to assist vulnerable or intimidated witnesses to give their best evidence. We have also added a new entry to define "providers of probation services" and updated the definition of the "National Probation Service."

Questions on the Equalities Statement

12. Do you think we have correctly identified the effects of these proposals on those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010?

Of 122 respondents, 63 respondents (52%) agreed that we had correctly identified the effects of the proposals on those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010; nine respondents (7%) disagreed, and 50 respondents (41%) did not respond. Therefore, of the 72 responses to question 12, 88% thought that we had correctly identified the effects of the proposals on those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.

13. If not, are you aware of any evidence that we have not considered as part of our equality analysis? Please supply the evidence. What is the effect of this evidence on our proposals?

Of the nine respondents that answered no to question 12, none was able to provide robust data or evidence as to why they believed we had not correctly identified the effects of the proposals on those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. Although evidence was not provided, some respondents provided commentary on specific groups which they represented or felt were important, and we have considered these wider comments. We judge that we have correctly identified and assessed the impact on groups with protected characteristics.

The government is satisfied that it has considered the appropriate evidence as part of its equality analysis. Of the respondents who did not agree with this, none was able to provide evidence that we could use to refine our analysis.

The Equalities Statement has been published and is available here:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/revising-the-victims-code>

Questions on the Impact Assessment

14. Do you think we have adequately assessed the impacts of our proposals in the impact assessment?

Of 122 respondents, 50 respondents (41%) agreed that we had adequately assessed the impacts of our proposals in the published impact assessment; 17 respondents (14%) disagreed and 55 (45%) did not respond. Therefore, of the 67 responses to question 14, 75% thought that we had adequately assessed the impacts of our proposals.

15. If not, are you aware of any evidence or sources of information that will help us to understand and assess impacts further? Please supply the evidence. What is the effect of this evidence on our proposals?

Of the 17 respondents who answered no to question 14, five of these respondents (36%) raised concerns about the additional costs for the police as a result of the proposed duty to provide a written acknowledgement to the victim. Three respondents stated that it would take the police around 2-3 minutes to provide a written acknowledgment in each case.

We agree that this is a reasonable estimate. Based on the assumption that this change will require an additional three minutes of police time and that there are three million victim-based crimes we estimate this change will require approximately 150,000 additional hours of police time per year. Our impact assessment has now been amended to reflect this resource cost for the police.

12 respondents also raised concerns about the cost and resource implications for the police of having to provide services in line with the Code to more victims as a result of a broader "victim" definition. In addition, of the 50 respondents who answered yes to question 14, three respondents (6%) also expressed this concern. We did not receive any robust data or information during the consultation on the scale of the impact that this policy reform would have on the police. As a result, we remain unable to quantify this impact.

Although 51 respondents made no response on question 14, two (4%) nevertheless provided an answer to question 15. One (2%) PCC provided an indicative estimate in relation to the expected take up of extra victims on their services as a result of the Directive, and another PCC commented that they were underfunded.

The government is satisfied that it has considered the appropriate evidence and sources of information to help understand and assess impacts further. We have updated our impact assessment after reviewing consultation responses to include an estimate for the additional hours of police time required to provide victims of crime with a written acknowledgement. No other sufficiently robust evidence was provided to justify further amendments to the impact assessment.

The updated impact assessment has been published and is available here:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/revising-the-victims-code>

Conclusion and next steps

1. We are grateful for the range of responses we have received to this consultation which have helped us to refine the final version of the Victims' Code.
2. The final version of the Victims' Code is to be laid before Parliament and will come into force on 16 November 2015, when the Directive comes into force. The updated Victims' Code is a key part of making sure that we meet our obligation to implement the EU Victims' Directive. The Victims' Code will improve standards on the entitlement, support and protection available to all victims' of crime in England and Wales.
3. We will continue to work with the criminal justice organisations already named in the Code and service providers newly added to the Code as they update their practice guidance to set out how these duties will be fulfilled in practice, and to support them in communicating any new duties they have to their staff, to victims and to members of the public.
4. Some respondents made comments that were not relevant to the scope of the consultation about how the criminal justice system could be improved. We welcome these comments, and will look at how we can explore these in future work.

Consultation principles

The principles that Government departments and other public bodies should adopt for engaging stakeholders when developing policy and legislation are set out in the consultation principles.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>

Annex A – List of respondents

Association of Policing and Crime Chief Executives
Avon and Somerset Probation Service
Brake
Cambridgeshire Police
Citizens Advice Bureau
County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Authority
Criminal Cases Review Commission
Criminal Justice Alliance
Cyclist Touring Club (CTC, the National Cycling Charity) – supported by 1,753 identical responses as part of a campaign
Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
Dorset Fire and Rescue Service
Financial Conduct Authority
Flintshire & Wrexham Online Watch Link Association
Galop
Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service
Hackney Living Streets
Hindu Nari Sangh
HM Inspector of Health and Safety
HMRC
Humberside Police
IPCC
Justices' Clerks Society (JCS)
Khulisa
Lancashire fire and Rescue Service
Light for Life
Local Government Association
London Fire Brigade
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)
Members of the public
Merseyside Police Force
Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Service
Missing People

Mothers Against Murder and Aggression (MAMAA)
National Crime Agency (NCA)
National Offender Management Service
National Working Group Network – Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation
NFRN
North Avon Magistrates Court
North Wales Fire and Rescue Service
North Wales Police
North Yorkshire Police
Northumberland Fire and Rescue Authority
Northumbria Police
NPCC Victims and Witnesses Portfolio (Midlands Police Service)
NSPCC
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Bedfordshire
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cheshire
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Essex
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Greater Manchester
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Merseyside
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Suffolk
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Sussex
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Warwickshire
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire
Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety (PACTS)
(an All-Party Parliamentary Group)
Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman
Police and Crime Commissioner for Northamptonshire

Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire
Prison Reform Trust
Rape Crisis England & Wales
Rape Crisis Surrey and Sussex
Restorative Justice Council
Restorative Solutions CIC
Road Victims Trust
RoadPeace
Savana
Serious Fraud Office
South Wales Fire & Rescue Service
Stonewall
Support After Murder and Manslaughter Abroad (SAMMA)
Suzy Lamplugh Trust
Thames Valley Restorative Justice Service
The Association of Police and Crime Commissioners
The IARS International Institute
The Law Society
Victim Support
The Commissioner for Victims and Witnesses
West Sussex County Council
West Yorkshire Criminal Justice Board
Why me? Victims for Restorative Justice
Wiltshire OPCC
Witness Service
Youth Offending Service for Northamptonshire
Youth Offending Team for Swansea



© Crown copyright 2015

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

Alternative format versions of this report are available on request from VictimsCodeConsultation@justice.gsi.gov.uk